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10/066,037	01/31/2002	Kaihu Chen	063170.6268	3955

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EXAMINER	
PILLAI, NAMITHA	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2173	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/20/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/066,037	CHEN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NAMITHA PILLAI	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 January 2009*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18,20,22,24,26,28,30 and 32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18,20,22,24,26,28,30 and 32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/7/09*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's submission on 1/7/09 including amendments to claims 1, 9, 14-17 and the cancellation of claims 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31. All pending claims have been rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Publication No. 2002/0018078 A1 (Khan et al.), herein referred to as Khan, U. S. Patent No. 6,792,475 B1 (Arcuri et al.), herein referred to as Arcuri and U. S. Patent No. 7,085,994 B2 (Gvily).

Referring to claim 1, Khan discloses a method for defining a composite web page (page 1, paragraph 2). Khan discloses identifying a web page, wherein the user identifies a content source the content source identified as a web page (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 6-10). Khan discloses that the elements that are listed for the user to select correspond to various portions of a web page (page 1, paragraph 7, lines 3-9). Khan discloses the user further selecting portions of this content source, wherein this selection process from the web page discloses an analyzing step by the user to

determine a list of the associated elements that are the further selected portions of the content (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 12-14). Khan further discloses that once the user has determined further elements of the web page, these contents can be displayed in a menu format, wherein presenting the list of associated elements to the user, and allowing for marking or user selection of the elements from the list, wherein selection from a menu of these selected contents are disclosed (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 14-18). Khan also discloses registering the user selection of the element from the determined list of elements, wherein the storage of these user selections is interpreted as registering of the user selection (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 1-4). Khan discloses user selection for determining the list of associated elements, wherein Khan does not clearly state analyzing the web page. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for Khan to disclose analyzing the web page to determine the list of associated elements. Khan clearly teaches the user determining and choosing the further list of associated elements from within the web page. Khan by teaching that the user has gone through an identification process of elements for determining, has disclosed the reliance of an analysis process, where in order for the determining of the elements and an identification of the elements, an analysis process must occur by the user. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for analyzing the web page to determining the associated list of elements. Khan does disclose allowing the user to place the items selected from the determined list for viewing and verification, where placement of the elements in the information windows can be interpreted as a means for previewing through a preview

pane (page 6, paragraph 75), but Khan does not clearly disclose a preview pane. Khan does not disclose that the list of determined elements are presented in a navigation pane, the navigation pane being operable to allow the user to view and select one or more of the elements from the determined list of elements and the navigation pane presenting the list in a tree format. Arcuri discloses panes including a navigation pane and a preview pane that allows the user to select a web element from the navigation pane and view the selected element in a preview pane (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 17-21). Arcuri also displays the list of web elements in the navigation pane in the form of a tree structure, which provides a visual representation of relationships between the elements corresponding to portions of the content of the web page (Figure 5). Viewing the selected web element in the preview pane allows for the user to verify the user selection, where the item viewed is consistent with the item selected by the user. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Arcuri to disclose providing a navigation pane, which includes a list of web elements in a tree form and preview pane as per the claims. Both Khan and Arcuri discloses for creating and generating web pages in addition to modifying web pages. Although, Khan does disclose providing menu lists from which elements are chosen for viewing by the user, suggesting both a navigation view and a preview view, Arcuri has provided a precise explanation of the navigation and preview features and its use in modification of web pages as disclosed in the claims. Therefore, Khan with an objective of creating web pages would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri further specific features that have already been suggested in Khan. Therefore, one skilled in the art at

the time of invention would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri to include the specific features of the navigation and preview panes.

Khan and Arcuri do not disclose that the web elements is HTML tags. Although, the web page elements disclosed by Khan and Arcuri clearly do include HTML tags, these tags are not extracted and displayed for user selection. Gvily discloses displaying HTML tag data in a hierarchy format which represent elements of a web page (Figures 10 and 11 and column 5, lines 22-32). Gvily discloses that the list of HTML tags are presented in the form of the tree structure (reference number 1008, Figure 10). Gvily also discloses presenting a preview pane in response to receiving the user selection of at least one HTML tag (column 7, line 63-column 8,line 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily that the web elements are HTML tags. It is known that the web elements including web pages are generated and represented through HTML tags. Gvily has disclosed a system for customizing web pages and portions of web pages, where a hierarchy of HTML tags is shown to be generated and displayed in a navigation pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily to disclose that the web elements are HTML tags.

Referring to claim 2, Khan discloses storing the user selection in a local registry (page 7, paragraph 99).

Referring to claim 3, Khan discloses transmitting the user selection to a remote server for storage (page 6, paragraph 82, lines 6-8).

Referring to claim 4, Khan, Arcuri and Gvily disclose creating a specification, the specification including data defining how to fetch at least one web page associated with the HTML tags and how to extract the HTML tags (Khan, page 1, paragraphs 10 and 11).

Referring to claim 5, Khan, Arcuri and Gvily discloses identifying a plurality of web pages and wherein the list includes HTML tags corresponding to particular portions of each of the plurality of web pages (Khan, page 5, paragraph 73).

Referring to claim 6, Khan discloses defining segments of the list according to each of the plurality of web pages (page 5, paragraph 73).

Referring to claim 7, Khan discloses presenting each of the segments of the list at separate times, wherein Khan discloses providing various different segments that are selected by the user over a configurable number of days in the past, wherein the display of this data over a certain degree of time represent data that is displayed at separate times, wherein presenting segments selected by the user at separate times (page 6, paragraph 85, lines 1-7).

Referring to claim 8, Khan discloses determining an identifier associated with the user and wherein registering includes storing the identifier (page 7, paragraph 97).

Referring to claim 9, Khan discloses a method for presenting a composite web page (page 1, paragraph 2). Khan discloses receiving a user request to present a composite web page (page 1, paragraphs 7-9). Khan discloses identifying a web page, wherein the user identifies a content source the content source identified as a web page (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 6-10). Khan discloses that the elements that are listed for

the user to select correspond to various portions of a web page (page 1, paragraph 7, lines 3-9). Khan discloses the user further selecting portions of this content source, wherein this selection process from the web page discloses an analyzing step by the user to determine a list of the associated elements that are the further selected portions of the content (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 12-14). Khan further discloses that once the user has determined further elements of the web page, these contents can be displayed in a menu format, wherein presenting the list of determined elements to the user, and allowing for marking or user selection of the elements from the list, wherein selection from a menu of these selected contents are disclosed (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 14-18). Khan discloses identifying at least one element of the composite web page, retrieving the at least one element and rendering the at least one element to form the composite web page (page 1, paragraphs 7-9). Khan discloses user selection for determining the list of associated elements, wherein Khan does not clearly state analyzing the web page. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for Khan to disclose analyzing the web page to determine the list of associated elements. Khan clearly teaches the user determining and choosing the further list of associated elements from within the web page. Khan by teaching that the user has gone through an identification process of elements for determining, has disclosed the reliance of an analysis process, wherein order for the determining of the elements and an identification of the elements, an analysis process must occur by the user. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for analyzing the web page to determining the associated list of elements.

Khan does not disclose that the list of determined elements are presented in a navigation pane, the navigation pane being operable to allow the user to view and select one or more of the elements from the determined list of elements and the navigation pane presenting the list in a tree format. Arcuri discloses panes including a navigation pane and a preview pane that allows the user to select a web element from the navigation pane and view the selected element in a preview pane (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 17-21). Arcuri also displays the list of web elements in the navigation pane in the form of a tree structure, which provides a visual representation of relationships between the elements corresponding to portions of the content of the web page (Figure 5). Viewing the selected web element in the preview pane allows for the user to verify the user selection, where the item viewed is consistent with the item selected by the user. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Arcuri to disclose providing a navigation pane, which includes a list of web elements in a tree form and preview pane as per the claims. Both Khan and Arcuri discloses for creating and generating web pages in addition to modifying web pages. Although, Khan does disclose providing menu lists from which elements are chosen for viewing by the user, suggesting both a navigation view and a preview view, Arcuri has provided a precise explanation of the navigation and preview features and its use in modification of web pages as disclosed in the claims. Therefore, Khan with an objective of creating web pages would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri further specific features that have already been suggested in Khan. Therefore,

one skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri to include the specific features of the navigation and preview panes.

Khan and Arcuri do not disclose that the web elements is HTML tags. Although, the web page elements disclosed by Khan and Arcuri clearly do include HTML tags, these tags are not extracted and displayed for user selection. Gvily discloses displaying HTML tag data in a hierarchy format which represent elements of a web page (Figures 10 and 11 and column 5, lines 22-32). Gvily also discloses a hierarchy of HTML tags that are associated with an identified portion of the web page (Figure 10). The navigation pane identifies at least HTML tags that are associated with the table displayed in the web page of Figure 10. Gvily discloses that the list of HTML tags are presented in the form of the tree structure (reference number 1008, Figure 10). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily that the web elements are HTML tags. It is known that the web elements including web pages are generated and represented through HTML tags. Gvily has disclosed a system for customizing web pages and portions of web pages, where a hierarchy of HTML tags is shown to be generated and displayed in a navigation pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily to disclose that the web elements are HTML tags.

Referring to claim 10, Khan discloses accessing a registry (page 7, paragraph 99).

Referring to claim 11, Khan discloses determining an identifier associated with the user and accessing the registry based on the identifier (page 7, paragraph 97).

Referring to claim 12, Khan, Arcuri and Gvily discloses retrieving a web page associated with a particular portion corresponding to at least one HTML tag and extracting the particular portion corresponding to at least one HTML tag from the associated web page (Khan, page 7, paragraph 90).

Referring to claim 13, Khan discloses accessing a registry, the registry including data defining the position of each portion of content and wherein rendering includes displaying each portion of content according to the data (page 7, paragraphs 92-94).

Referring to claim 14, Khan discloses a system for defining a composite web page (page 1, paragraph 2). Khan discloses a processor, a memory coupled to the processor storing processor executable instructions to control the operation of the processor (page 2, paragraphs 20 and 21). Khan discloses identifying a web page, wherein the user identifies a content source the content source identified as a web page (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 6-10). Khan discloses that the elements that are listed for the user to select correspond to various portions of a web page (page 1, paragraph 7, lines 3-9). Khan discloses the user further selecting portions of this content source, wherein this selection process from the web page discloses an analyzing step by the user to determine a list of the associated elements that are the further selected portions of the content (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 12-14). Khan further discloses that once the user has determined further elements of the web page, these contents can be displayed in a menu format, wherein presenting the list of associated elements to the user, and allowing for marking or user selection of the elements from the list, wherein selection from a menu of these selected contents are disclosed (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 14-

18). Khan also discloses registering the user selection of the element from the determined list of elements, wherein the storage of these user selections is interpreted as registering of the user selection (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 1-4). Khan discloses user selection for determining the list of associated elements, wherein Khan does not clearly state the processor analyzing the web page to determine the initial list of elements contained within the web page. But Khan does disclose the processor analyzing the content source or web page and as result of this analysis determining key elements within the web page and returning the key elements to be displayed (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 5-12). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for Khan to disclose analyzing the web page to determine the list of associated elements. Although Khan may not disclose the initial step taken by the processor to analyze the web page to determine list of elements, Khan does disclose the concept of analyzing of content source or web page carried out by the processor for retrieval and display of certain desired information. With, Khan teaching that the user has gone through an identification process of elements for determining, has disclosed the reliance of an analysis process, wherein order for the determining of the elements and an identification of the elements, an analysis process must occur by the user. This analysis can be further automated by allowing the processor to carry out the analysis and automatically determine the key elements desired. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for analyzing the web page to determining the associated list of elements. Khan does disclose allowing the user to place the items selected from the determined list for viewing and verification, where

placement of the elements in the information windows can be interpreted as a means for previewing through a preview pane (page 6, paragraph 75), but Khan does not clearly disclose a preview pane. Khan does not disclose that the list of determined elements are presented in a navigation pane, the navigation pane being operable to allow the user to view and select one or more of the elements from the determined list of elements and the navigation pane presenting the list in a tree format. Arcuri discloses panes including a navigation pane and a preview pane that allows the user to select a web element from the navigation pane and view the selected element in a preview pane (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 17-21). Arcuri also displays the list of web elements in the navigation pane in the form of a tree structure, which provides a visual representation of relationships between the elements corresponding to portions of the content of the web page (Figure 5). Viewing the selected web element in the preview pane allows for the user to verify the user selection, where the item viewed is consistent with the item selected by the user. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Arcuri to disclose providing a navigation pane, which includes a list of web elements in a tree form and preview pane as per the claims. Both Khan and Arcuri discloses for creating and generating web pages in addition to modifying web pages. Although, Khan does disclose providing menu lists from which elements are chosen for viewing by the user, suggesting both a navigation view and a preview view, Arcuri has provided a precise explanation of the navigation and preview features and its use in modification of web pages as disclosed in the claims. Therefore, Khan with an objective of creating web pages would have been motivated to learn from

Arcuri further specific features that have already been suggested in Khan. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri to include the specific features of the navigation and preview panes.

Khan and Arcuri do not disclose that the web elements is HTML tags. Although, the web page elements disclosed by Khan and Arcuri clearly do include HTML tags, these tags are not extracted and displayed for user selection. Gvily discloses displaying HTML tag data in a hierarchy format which represent elements of a web page (Figures 10 and 11 and column 5, lines 22-32). Gvily also discloses a hierarchy of HTML tags that are associated with an identified portion of the web page (Figure 10). The navigation pane identifies at least HTML tags that are associated with the table displayed in the web page of Figure 10. Gvily discloses that the list of HTML tags are presented in the form of the tree structure (reference number 1008, Figure 10). Gvily also discloses presenting a preview pane in response to receiving the user selection of at least one HTML tag (column 7, line 63-column 8,line 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily that the web elements are HTML tags. It is known that the web elements including web pages are generated and represented through HTML tags. Gvily has disclosed a system for customizing web pages and portions of web pages, where a hierarchy of HTML tags is shown to be generated and displayed in a navigation pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily to disclose that the web elements are HTML tags.

Referring to claims 15 and 17, Khan discloses a system for presenting a composite web page (page 1, paragraph 2). Khan discloses a processor, a memory coupled to the processor storing processor executable instructions to control the operation of the processor (page 2, paragraphs 20 and 21). Khan discloses receiving a user request to present a composite web page, wherein the user identifies a content source the content source identified as a web page (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 6-10). Khan discloses that the elements that are listed for the user to select correspond to various portions of a web page (page 1, paragraph 7, lines 3-9). Khan discloses the user further selecting portions of this content source, wherein this selection process from the web page discloses an analyzing step by the user to determine a list of the associated elements that are the further selected portions of the content (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 12-14). Khan further discloses that once the user has determined further elements of the web page, these contents can be displayed in a menu format, wherein presenting the list of associated elements to the user, and allowing for marking or user selection of the elements from the list, wherein selection from a menu of these selected contents are disclosed (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 14-18). Khan also discloses registering the user selection of the element from the determined list of elements, wherein the storage of these user selections is interpreted as registering of the user selection (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 1-4). Khan discloses identifying at least one element of the composite web page, retrieving the at least one element and rendering the at least one element to form the composite web page (page 1, paragraphs 7-9). Khan discloses user selection for determining the list of associated elements,

wherein Khan does not clearly state analyzing the web page. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for Khan to disclose analyzing the web page to determine the list of associated elements. Khan clearly teaches the user determining and choosing the further list of associated elements from within the web page. Khan by teaching that the user has gone through an identification process of elements for determining, has disclosed the reliance of an analysis process, wherein order for the determining of the elements and an identification of the elements, an analysis process must occur by the user. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for analyzing the web page to determining the associated list of elements. Khan does disclose allowing the user to place the items selected from the determined list for viewing and verification, where placement of the elements in the information windows can be interpreted as a means for previewing through a preview pane (page 6, paragraph 75), but Khan does not clearly disclose a preview pane. Khan does not disclose that the list of determined elements are presented in a navigation pane, the navigation pane being operable to allow the user to view and select one or more of the elements from the determined list of elements and the navigation pane presenting the list in a tree format. Arcuri discloses panes including a navigation pane and a preview pane that allows the user to select a web element from the navigation pane and view the selected element in a preview pane (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 17-21). Arcuri also displays the list of web elements in the navigation pane in the form of a tree structure, which provides a visual representation of relationships between the elements corresponding to portions of the content of the web

page (Figure 5). Viewing the selected web element in the preview pane allows for the user to verify the user selection, where the item viewed is consistent with the item selected by the user. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Arcuri to disclose providing a navigation pane, which includes a list of web elements in a tree form and preview pane as per the claims. Both Khan and Arcuri discloses for creating and generating web pages in addition to modifying web pages. Although, Khan does disclose providing menu lists from which elements are chosen for viewing by the user, suggesting both a navigation view and a preview view, Arcuri has provided a precise explanation of the navigation and preview features and its use in modification of web pages as disclosed in the claims. Therefore, Khan with an objective of creating web pages would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri further specific features that have already been suggested in Khan. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri to include the specific features of the navigation and preview panes.

Khan and Arcuri do not disclose that the web elements is HTML tags. Although, the web page elements disclosed by Khan and Arcuri clearly do include HTML tags, these tags are not extracted and displayed for user selection. Gvily discloses displaying HTML tag data in a hierarchy format which represent elements of a web page (Figures 10 and 11 and column 5, lines 22-32). Gvily also discloses a hierarchy of HTML tags that are associated with an identified portion of the web page (Figure 10). The navigation pane identifies at least HTML tags that are associated with the table displayed in the web page of Figure 10. Gvily discloses that the list of HTML tags are

presented in the form of the tree structure (reference number 1008, Figure 10). Gvily also discloses presenting a preview pane in response to receiving the user selection of at least one HTML tag (column 7, line 63-column 8,line 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily that the web elements are HTML tags. It is known that the web elements including web pages are generated and represented through HTML tags. Gvily has disclosed a system for customizing web pages and portions of web pages, where a hierarchy of HTML tags is shown to be generated and displayed in a navigation pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily to disclose that the web elements are HTML tags.

Referring to claim 16, Khan discloses a method for defining a composite web page (page 1, paragraph 2). Khan discloses identifying a web page, wherein the user identifies a content source the content source identified as a web page (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 6-10). Khan discloses that the elements that are listed for the user to select correspond to various portions of a web page (page 1, paragraph 7, lines 3-9). Khan discloses the user further selecting portions of this content source, wherein this selection process from the web page discloses an analyzing step by the user to determine a list of the associated elements that are the further selected portions of the content (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 12-14). Khan further discloses that once the user has determined further elements of the web page, these contents can be displayed in a menu format, wherein presenting the list of associated elements to the user, and allowing for marking or user selection of the elements from the list, wherein selection

from a menu of these selected contents are disclosed (page 5, paragraph 73, lines 14-18). Khan also discloses registering the user selection of the element from the determined list of elements, wherein the storage of these user selections is interpreted as registering of the user selection (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 1-4). Khan also discloses registering the user selection of the element from the determined list of elements, wherein the storage of these user selections is interpreted as registering of the user selection (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 1-4). Khan discloses user selection for determining the list of associated elements, wherein Khan does not clearly state the processor analyzing the web page to determine the initial list of elements contained within the web page. But Khan does disclose the processor analyzing the content source or web page and as result of this analysis determining key elements within the web page and returning the key elements to be displayed (page 6, paragraph 74, lines 5-12). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for Khan to disclose analyzing the web page to determine the list of associated elements. Although Khan may not disclose the initial step taken by the processor to analyze the web page to determine list of elements, Khan does disclose the concept of analyzing of content source or web page carried out by the processor for retrieval and display of certain desired information. With, Khan teaching that the user has gone through an identification process of elements for determining, has disclosed the reliance of an analysis process, wherein order for the determining of the elements and an identification of the elements, an analysis process must occur by the user. This analysis can be further automated by allowing the processor to carry out the analysis

and automatically determine the key elements desired. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention for analyzing the web page to determining the associated list of elements. Khan does disclose allowing the user to place the items selected from the determined list for viewing and verification, where placement of the elements in the information windows can be interpreted as a means for previewing through a preview pane (page 6, paragraph 75), but Khan does not clearly disclose a preview pane. Khan does not disclose that the list of determined elements are presented in a navigation pane, the navigation pane being operable to allow the user to view and select one or more of the elements from the determined list of elements and the navigation pane presenting the list in a tree format. Arcuri discloses panes including a navigation pane and a preview pane that allows the user to select a web element from the navigation pane and view the selected element in a preview pane (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 17-21). Arcuri also displays the list of web elements in the navigation pane in the form of a tree structure, which provides a visual representation of relationships between the elements corresponding to portions of the content of the web page (Figure 5). Viewing the selected web element in the preview pane allows for the user to verify the user selection, where the item viewed is consistent with the item selected by the user. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Arcuri to disclose providing a navigation pane, which includes a list of web elements in a tree form and preview pane as per the claims. Both Khan and Arcuri discloses for creating and generating web pages in addition to modifying web pages. Although, Khan does disclose providing menu lists from which

elements are chosen for viewing by the user, suggesting both a navigation view and a preview view, Arcuri has provided a precise explanation of the navigation and preview features and its use in modification of web pages as disclosed in the claims. Therefore, Khan with an objective of creating web pages would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri further specific features that have already been suggested in Khan. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of invention would have been motivated to learn from Arcuri to include the specific features of the navigation and preview panes.

Khan and Arcuri do not disclose that the web elements is HTML tags. Although, the web page elements disclosed by Khan and Arcuri clearly do include HTML tags, these tags are not extracted and displayed for user selection. Gvily discloses displaying HTML tag data in a hierarchy format which represent elements of a web page (Figures 10 and 11 and column 5, lines 22-32). Gvily also discloses a hierarchy of HTML tags that are associated with an identified portion of the web page (Figure 10). The navigation pane identifies at least HTML tags that are associated with the table displayed in the web page of Figure 10. Gvily discloses that the list of HTML tags are presented in the form of the tree structure (reference number 1008, Figure 10). Gvily also discloses presenting a preview pane in response to receiving the user selection of at least one HTML tag (column 7, line 63-column 8,line 14). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily that the web elements are HTML tags. It is known that the web elements including web pages are generated and represented through HTML tags. Gvily has disclosed a system for customizing web pages and portions of web pages, where a hierarchy of HTML tags is

shown to be generated and displayed in a navigation pane. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Gvily to disclose that the web elements are HTML tags.

Referring to claims 18 and 20, Khan discloses analyzing the web page includes parsing HTML source code of the web page (page 7, paragraph 92), where Khan refers to the HTML code represented by the web page and traversing through the code for determining the elements that are chosen.

Referring to claims 21 and 23, Khan, Arcuri and Gvily disclose using stored user instructions to determine the placement of the selected elements in the composite webpage and rendering the identified portion of content corresponding to the at least one HTML tag to form the composite web page, the identified portion placed according to the user instructions (Gvily, column 9, lines 28-39).

Referring to claims 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 Khan, Arcuri and Gvily disclose storing the user selection of the at least one HTML tag from the determined list of HTML tags on a remote server and enabling the display of the composite web page on any Internet-enabled any computer that the user is operating (Gvily, column 9, lines 28-39).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 1/7/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the combination of Khan, Arcuri and Gvily is not proper. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The elements that are disclosed in Gvily including

the HTML tags, the hierarchy relationship of the HTML tags, with these tags providing a preview web content are known in the prior art field of web data. It is known that web data is represented as HTML tags, and that these HTML tags have a hierarchical relationship. Gvily provides a clear disclosure of these concepts of web data and how web data is represented. The combination of these known methods would have been obvious and have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. The selection of web data is disclosed in Khan, Arcuri and Gvily. Furthermore, the tree structure in Gvily is selectable with the appropriate web content displayed as a result. See column 9, line 65-column 10, line 4.

Applicant argues that the combination of Khan, Arcuri and Gvily do not disclose in response to receiving user selection of at least one HTML tag, presenting in a preview pane the particular portion of the content of the identified web page corresponding to the at least one selected HTML tag from the determined list of HTML tags, the preview pane operable to allow the user to visually verify the user selection. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Khan, Arcuri and Gvily combined disclose the above feature. Furthermore, Gvily clearly discloses that the tree structure can be selected including at least one HTML tag, in response to which the web content is displayed in a preview pane. The displaying of the web content reads on the previewing of this data. When the user views this web content, this allows the user to visually verify the user selection. See column 9, line 65-column 10, line 4.

Conclusion

4. Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, Kieu Vu can be reached on (571) 272-4057.

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March 16, 2009

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